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WAITING.

Waiting! For what? Shall I ever know?
Or shall the new year creep drowsily by
Till my death-day comes? Shall I never know why
I was born, and must live out my life of woe?

In the whole of my lifetime merely a pause
'Twixt my birth that was, and my death to be?
Must I always follow, and never be free?
Am I only effect? Can I never be cause?

Or am I but a link of the weariful chain
Of life, and the sequences of things gone by?
I am forced to live, for I cannot die,
But my life is empty and all in vain.

Yet sometimes I hear my spirit, elate
At the thought of the glorious deeds to be done.
Cry: "Strike!" "'Tis the time!" But, in answer, one—
Shall I ever know who?—whispers: "Silence! Wait!"

It cannot be Hope, for her voice is sweet;
It is not Despair, for I know her well;
'Tis like the ceaseless drone of a knell,
And wearies the heart with monotonous beat.

Shall another voice ever whisper to me:
"Awake! 'Tis the hour! Go forward and fight!
Thy probation is ended, and impotent night
Has burst into day!" So shall set me free?"

I know not, I know not; this only I dread,
That, ere that voice shall proclaim that hour,
Not only the will may be lost, but the power
And I may be cold with the nameless dead.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Before this meets your eye it is possible that the "Civil Rights Bill," or so much of it as the Republican party could be induced to accept, will have become law, and the vexed question which it determines, but does not settle, will pass from the halls of legislation to the courts of justice. But as far as the Republican party is concerned it is likely to serve as a proof that delays are dangerous, and that the party which wavers in the discharge of its duty like the woman who hesitates in the path of virtue, is lost. Do you remember Esop's fable of the fox, which, being closely pursued by hounds asked and obtained permission of a farmer to conceal itself in his barn? When the hunters came along in chase of Reynard, they inquired of the farmer whether he had seen him. The farmer said no, but at the same time pointed to his place of concealment. The fox saw the treacherous action of its pretended friend, but the hunters did not, and so rode away leaving it in safety, no thanks to the farmer however. The present attitude of the Republican party towards us as indicated by some of its leading journals—notably the New York *Times* and *Harper's Weekly*—illustrates the fable: its action belies its words. The editor of the *Times* in its weekly issue of the 10th inst., maundering about "equal justice," says: "The blacks are undoubtedly entitled to all proper protection at the hands of the Republican party." This statement argues a total misconception of the issue involved, for it is not the precarious advantage of party protection, as a class, that we either desire or claim; but the protection of equal citizens through the impartial administration of just laws binding alike on all. The Republican party having possession of the government, we expected that it would make good its professions of regard for equal justice in promptly fortifying by appropriate legislation the constitutional amendments recognizing and guaranteeing our citizenship. That done, we knew that in common with all other citizens we must commit our liberties to the protection of that enlightened public opinion, which makes and unmakes parties, while adhering to principles—the power which under varying forms sways and directs our national career. We could not reasonably have expected nor ought we to have desired, that the Republican party should always retain power in order to protect us; all that we asked was that it should do right—or what at least it professed to believe such—and leave the results with God.

What is this Civil Rights Bill at which the Democratic gorge rises, and even Republicans manifest distaste? It is simply the mature fruit of the revolution and reformation involved in those principles of government for the maintenance of which the founders of our government pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." It is but an authoritative declaration of what the really intelligent portion of our white fellow-citizens are ashamed to deny, and only the most ignorant and brutal of them incline to resist. In the latter category it may be that many whites who consider themselves both intelligent and refined must be included; but that does not alter the fact that a failure to recognize the simple justice of the measure referred to argues ignorance and vehement opposition to its operation, whether in word or deed, betrays the absence of that civic culture which distinguishes the civilized man from the savage. The bill, although an appropriate completion of a series of acts looking to the establishment of American citizenship, as far as native-born persons are concerned, upon a broad and impartial basis, creates no new title neither does it destroy any old one. In short, it is not a finality: it is but "the beginning of the end" which will be attained only when throughout this great republic of freemen, representing every clime and all races, every man who wills it can become a citizen; and every citizen, before the law, as in the sight of God, is equally "entitled to life, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and impartially protected in their full enjoyment.

CIVIS.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

In his admirable lecture on "Lincoln the Martyr President," the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, with the eloquence for which he is so justly distinguished, has given marked pleasure to those who have had the good fortune to hear him this Winter. From the published report of his theme as delivered in Washington recently we take the following excerpts:

* * * * * * *

EMANCIPATION

Believing that the system of human bondage was abhorrent to a Republic, he would listen to no compromise. Entertaining these convictions with inflexible firmness he was finally called to take the helm of State. The conflict of the rebellion threatened to destroy the life of the Republic. A great responsibility devolved upon the Executive. Lincoln held that the true physician would not hesitate to sacrifice a limb when, by so doing, he could save a life, and this it was which actuated him to strike with his proclamation of emancipation at the foundation of the rebellion, the grandest act of the century—one which would echo down the corridors of time. The lecturer gave some very interesting facts concerning the proclamation, and Mr. Lincoln's feelings regarding it; his deliberation of two months after it was first drafted before deciding upon its official promulgation, his advice on the subject and the state of his feelings toward those whom it was to affect. He did not live to see the full fruition of his labors, but he planted our country on the eternal rock of right, and carried with him on high the shackles of four million slaves. It brought victory to our banners and emancipation to a race.

I am here to speak to you, on this the birthday of our martyred President, of one who, more than any other, was the commanding figure in the drama of the war. I would be glad to state to you the characters and achievements of the three commanders who, became heroes in the "times that tried men's soul's"—of Grant, the daring, Sherman, the dashing, and Sheridan the brave and fearless—but in one short hour no human lips could give adequate justice to these mighty names.

ANECDOTES OF LINCOLN.

During 1862 I was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, in company with two or three Congressmen, when we were met by a gentleman who was on his way to inform the President of a slight reverse the cause had sustained in the suburbs by a skirmish, in which our side lost one officer and twelve mules. We all went into the executive room, and when the President had heard the details, he remarked: "This is sad, gentlemen; the officer I can replace, but the *mules cost* $150 *apiece.*

When the Marquis of Hartington was presented to him, on one occasion, he astonished every one, by saying with a hearty shake of the hand, "I shall the more readily remember your name my dear Marquis, from the fact that Hartington rhymes so well with our Partington." On one occasion a poor woman, whose son had been sentenced to death, came to him, and begged as only a mother can, the executive clemency. Thaddeus Stevens was present. Mr. Lincoln, after hearing her story, said, "Now my good woman, if you were President, in such a case, how would you decide?" "I would pardon." "Then madam, here is your pardon." The woman took it, and, turning to go, she exclaimed to Mr. Stevens, "There, I knew it was a lie!"

"What?" said Mr. Stevens.

"Why, that the President is an ugly man. He is the handsomest man I ever saw."

Even so it was when Mr. Lincoln did a human act like this, his features beamed with kindness. Mr. Stanton often told him that he was not fit to exercise the pardoning power. Judge Bates had many an argument with him against the easiness of his disposition in matters of this nature, and Mr. Lincoln would listen very meekly to their censure, having first, however, signed the solicited pardons. He never, that I can trace refused to sign a pardon where a soldier had been sentenced to be shot for sleeping on his post. His mercy was unbounded; he was as tender as a woman.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

It is a useful and just measure, as far as it goes, and ought to receive the concurrence of the Senate and the President's approval before the present Republican Congress ceases to exist.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Our objections to the civil rights bill have been often stated. The relief of the schools from its application is a good thing, but it does not remove our objections to the principles and the methods of the bill.—*New York World (Democratic.)*

The White League demonstrated the necessity for such a law, and the House has given expression to a public sentiment which must be anything but encouraging to all disorganizers in the Southern States.—*Toledo Blade.*

Not the least singular feature of the affair was the insertion of the equal rights plank of the Democratic national platform as a preamble to the bill. The event is one of the leading features of the current political campaign.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It is claimed by the opponents of the bill that it is class legislation, and, therefore, opposed to a republican form of government; but its advocates assert that applies to every citizen in the country, and, therefore, legislation for the whole class from head to foot.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

We heartily rejoice that the House has passed the civil rights bill. It would have been a lasting reproach upon the friends of the black man, to have permitted this just measure to fail.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.*

The House bill is carefully drawn, and it is hoped that the Senate will adopt it. If that should be the case, and the President should affix his signature, a good law, strictly in harmony with the Constitution, and calculated to secure the guarantee of equal rights, would go on the statute book.—*Boston Journal.*

To confer upon the colored people of the South the privileges included in the civil rights bill, and a sufficient guaranty of protection in the exercise of them, would cause the death-knell of the last hope of Bourbon supremacy to be rung from one end of the land to the other.—*Buffalo Express.*

We do not doubt that the rights this bill confers or recognizes are of some value, but they are worth so little compared with those it ignores, that its passage, as the only measure relating to this subject which can now possibly become a law until after the end of the next Congress at least, is rather a cause for regret than congratulation.—*Worcester Spy.*

The present condition of things in the South, and the denial of conveniences of life to persons strictly on account of color, absolutely demanded from the hands of Congress a ratification of the evil. This was made more imperative from the political complexion of the next House, from which no act of justice to the colored race can be expected.—*Washington Chronicle.*

When the actual wrongs which were inflicted upon the colored people by the state of slavery and the denial of citizenship were undone, legislation had reached its ultimate of good in their behalf. The rest was for time and experience to accomplish, and law could not be made to do duty for either.—*St. Louis Globe.*

The exclusion of the provisions relative to schools strikes us as an unfortunate action. In the school provisions of the original Senate bill lay its most important practical benefits for the colored people of the South. We trust that the Senate, to which the bill now goes as a new proposition, will amend it so as to make it a complete instead of a partial measure of justice.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The bill is good as far as it goes, but when it permits the Southern States to recognize caste in their public schools and reduces the chances of the education of the negro children by separating them from the white children, it indorses a pernicious and unrepublican principle, and it gives the South an opportunity to keep the black in ignorance.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A preamble was proposed and accepted, as a substitute for that which accompanied the bill as reported from the committee, consisting of the first resolution adopted by the Liberal Convention in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, and readopted by the Democratic National Convention, which was held in Baltimore in July following. It was good Democratic doctrine then, and ought to be now. The civil rights bill proposes nothing in excess of this declaration, and is in complete harmony with its letter of spirit.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Independent.)*

A happy Washington journalistic joke is the following:

The new "seven wonders of the world" are: Geo. B Corkbill, as a journalist; I. N. Burritt, as a society man; George H. Butler, as a moralist; Jim Young, as a poet; J. K. H. Wilcox, as a man; Tom. Ochiltree, as a handsome specimen, and Charley Herzog, as an athlete.

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to

H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Herein is President Grant's strong grasp on the confidence and esteem of the American people in his steadfast adhesion to duty and his inflexible persistence to his functions as the nation's Executive. Interviewed by the many named White League committee from here on the proposition for "a compromise and adjustment" on the terms they suggested, the President replied with such a matter he would have nothing to do. His duty was to enforce the laws, and he should continue to do it. With a strong desire that Louisiana should be at peace he properly referred all terms of adjustment and matters else to the people here or their representatives, significantly adding, relative to Governor Kellogg and the part he took in the compromise proceedings following the insurrection of the 14th of September: "If I had been Governor of Lonisiana, I would not have consulted with insurgents regarding appointments, but would have turned them promptly over to the courts and made appointments to suit myself.'

We are desired by Hons. Messrs. Ray and Stewart of the House of our General Assembly, to correct the error contained in the report of their speeches on the expulsion from their body of Mr. Ward of Grant parish. They desire it to be understood that they did not charge Mr. Ward as having occasioned in any sense the Colfax massacre or the attendant murders perpetrated by the Kuklux White League on defenseless black citizens therein. Mr. Ward was expelled for contumacy and disorderly conduct in the House, and the speeches of Messrs. Stewart and Ray were confined to the subject matter of his then action.

A copy of the report of the Board of Administration of the Charity Hospital to the General Assembly, sent us by the Secretary of the Board, details the admirable features of the great work under their charge. The Legislature hitherto has failed to make sufficient appropriations to cover the expenditures of the Hospital. It is to be hoped that they will now fully remedy so glaring an injustice, and enable a charity, heretofore so creditable to the good name of New Orleans and the State, to be sustained.

They are calling him "Pinch," and pitching into him from all quarters; but, perhaps, one of these days, he will pinch back.—*Washington Chronicle.*

And come out, after all, pure gold, and no "pinchback."—*Miss. Pilot.*

Isn't that a heavy filling of *soft solder.*—*Advertiser.*

No soft solder about Pinchback. His pinches sting to the quick, and if the Senate wishes peace it had better admit him. Pinch is a wheel-horse when he starts.—*Vicksburg Plain Dealer.*

Exactly so, and the events of the next few days will demonstrate perhaps very conclusively this opinion.

The Louisiana Congressional Committees—many sided reports, the near adjournment of Congress, the topsy turvy condition of public affairs, and the increased strides of the "new rebellion" are among the events of the week.

We have received from the Bureau of Education at Washington copies of "A Statement of the Theory of Education in the United States of America as approved by many leading educators," and "The National Bureau of Education, its history, work and limitations," for which we tender our thanks.

Not the least interesting, because the most important, of the Congressman Wheeler compromise proposition is the fact that that gentleman has neither the power as Congressman or that of delegated arbitrator to adjudicate State differences; and if from his first named position he had, the 4th of March next relegating him to the station of a private citizen makes any effort of his now, most futile. To save themselves all appearance of attempting the service of too much soft soap on the "dear people," we would advise the thirty-four Wiltz legislators who purpose the recognition of Gov. Kellogg to go at once to the Legislature and begin their duties. Thus endeth the first chapter!

THE PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT.

So far as honest Republicans here are concerned, we have heard of but one expression relative to the Wheeler adjustment or compromise proposition, and it is that of unqualified condemnation. Knowing as they do, through bitter experience and sufferings, the truth of the conclusions of the recent Congressional, Hoar investigating Committee in their report, wherein is affirmed;

1. That there has been, and is, on the part of the party calling themselves the White Man's party in Louisiana, a purpose to take possession by force and fraud of the State Government without regard to the question who may have the numerical majority at a fair election.

2. That in the execution of this purpose the White Man's party have refrained and will refrain from the use of no instruments which they think designed to accomplish it, whether those instruments be murder or fraud, civil war or coercion of laborers by employers.

8. The effect of all this has been to put an end to the authority of the law over a large portion of Louisiana, to deprive the negro of his freedom of suffrage, and wholly to destroy the value of the methods provided by law for securing fairness in elections, or ascertaining their result. This state of things overthrows republican government in Louisiana, and seriously menaces it in the whole country.

Republicans are astounded that so palpable a surrender of all sense of justice conveyed in the above should be embodied in what is known as the Wheeler proposition; especially too as he is one of the three Republican Congressmen, signing the report, affirming *a priori* just what must necessarily ensue from the proposed compromise.

For Gov. Kellogg whose lamentable weakness all good citizens regret, and none more so than Republicans whose votes and whose influence placed him in the executive chair, there is more of sorrow than of anger. Like Charles I. he has been "never in his life anything except by halves and to no party can he give complete satisfaction. He can neither fear God nor fee the devil; and all men are disappointed in him." But that in the light of the Committee's report the Wheeler proposition should be made, is so incomprehensible that we wonder not the Simon pure White Leaguers are amazed at its terms. That in face of the absolute facts, murder and intimidation, boldly avowed and maintained, by an armed revolutionary minority; whose sole purpose, the denial of the voice and will of the majority in untrammeled election, should be seriously considered as entitling such to representative seats in the Legislature, is an abandonment of not only all of the measures of reconstruction, the Amended Constitution and loyal government here, but a surrender of every principle secured by the war. It is the prostration of the rights of every colored citizen of Louisiana, and their subjugation to a condition, in its immediate consequences far worse than that of slaves; for then, despite instances of individual cruelty, the property value of the creature occasioned a regard for life and security altogether now lost in the blind rage of partisan strife. Thus stating the Republican position we do not lose sight of the fact that the "extreme"—so called—wing of the White League Democratic element refuse acceptance of the adjustment. Its ignoring of the claims of "Gov. McEnery; its recognition of the "usurper" Kellogg, and its acknowledgement of the wisdom and rightfulness of the revolutionary violence of themselves and associates in their past acts, in conceding the half of what they demand; gives them (however amazed at the result,) reason to believe that "in nationalizing their cause" they should stop at nothing even on its face, short of a complete and absolute victory—McEnery and his associates in office and the reins of government in their hands. It matters not to them if in the caucus of their presumed legislative representatives the information was freely given that the offices and control of the State under Gov. Kellogg were at their disposal. They wish none of the "usurper;" and denouncing him declare their unalterable repudiation of the compromise. And in this, considering the subject from a purely White League, pro-revolutionary and unreconstructed standpoint, they are right. If there is to be a surrender to them and their organization of all the principles and measures consequent to loyal Republican government in Louisiana, and we may add the South, then, in that case, nothing this side of the virtual and positive possession of the State in their interests should be tolerated.

Our thanks are due U. S. Senator John S. Jones for a copy of the Review of his great speech on the Banking and Currency Bill.

We go to press in advance of the grand White League gathering of last night. That it will be large, as enthusiastic as benzine and hatred of "the usurper" can make it we do not at all doubt. Evidently "Mac" will be "appy."

In an excellent article on the Democratic, White League appellation of "Pinch," addressed so constantly relative to Senator Pinchback in the organs of that party here and elsewhere, the *Republican* of this city very justly comments. It says:

* * * * * * *

"We intended, however, to comment on the very disrespectful way in which the Democratic party speaks of Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, except when it is rumored that this gentleman has become so disgusted with Republican injustice that he intends to throw the weight of his influence in favor of the Democracy, he is called "Pinch." Then for a few days this orthography of his name is slightly restored, and he is called "Pinchback.". With the correction of this absurd rumor it relapses into "Pinch," at which stage it remains. Thus, if the Republicans had ever doubted the sound political consistency of their sagacious Senator—which they have never for a moment done—they had an infallible indication of his status by the manner in which their political antagonists spelled his name.

"The latest abuse of Mr. Pinchback's appellation has connected itself with his attendance at Washington in support of his claims to a seat in the Senate. This renders him very culpable, and it is extremely ridiculous for himself or his friends to make or maintain any such demand. The injustice, as well as incivility, of our opponents, will be obvious from the fact that Messrs. Zacharie, Burke and others have resorted to Washington for the purpose of demanding that Mr. John McEnery shall be recognized and installed as Governor of Louisiana. Now, while the name of Mr. Pinchback has been amputated in the unscrupulous manner stated, the Hon. John McEnery is held forth and heralded as a gentleman of the highest estimation, who pursues his rights with the fortitude of a Napoleon or two, in exile.

"We do not gainsay the personal merits of Mr McEnery. We have neither the disposition nor the need to ridicule him or "Mac." No doubt himself and friends believe in the legitimacy of his claims to office, but if honored and respected he can go or send to Washington to beg Congress to so far interfere in the affairs of a State as to turn an incumbent of a State office out and put a claimant in, it would really seem that a citizen, upon whose right to hold office no shadow of objection is cast, might be allowed to attend the body to which he claims to be a member elect, without disparagement or defamation for doing so.

"The *Republican* has no kind of objection to this kind of warfare. The Democrats say that they respect the authority of the federal government, and accept the emancipation and suffrage of the colored people. We have shown how they have endeavored to evade the authority, and nullify the law. They tell the colored people that they are their best friends. We have shown the means by which they have convinced the minds and secured the confidence of the colored people. When an enemy has exposed a strategy which no longer screens any except himself, the foe has no wish that the exposed strategy should be changed. Let the Democracy persevere in its system of violence, defamation and contempt of the colored voters, and the Republicans will continue masters of the situation."

Apropos of the present compromise talk the following story is told by an eminent professional gentleman whom we shall here call Jones. An old woman who had been ailing for years and had had many physicians finally chose the last, and as she detailed her complaints and the remedies used by his predecessors in answer to the new pill dispenser's queries, she finally petulantly observed, "Never mind what they did, you begin where the last left off and finish what he should have done." "Thus, said Jones, is Louisiana: The indubitable majority of the State, honest and loyal Republicans, elected Gov. Warmoth. He sold them and their interests to the tender mercies of unrepentant, unreconstructed rebels. But he did not effect the delivery. Gov. Kellogg became his successor, and ever since his induction into the gubernatorial office he has been seeking to make the delivery, several times he has been almost successful, and now to his great satisfaction the Wheeler proposition comes in and the desired transfer is sought to be made of the Republican party, boots, coat and unmentionables, into the hands of the rampant White League Democracy, for absolute subjugation and control."

GERRITT SMITH MEMORIAL MEETING.

Agreeable to notice a large and appreciative audience gathered at the Common street Baptist Church last Tuesday night in commemoration of the death of the Christian hero and philanthropist, the late Gerritt Smith. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Athenæum Club, of which Hon. J. Sella Martin is President. At eight o'clock State Senator Blunt called the meeting to order, and on motion Major C. F. Ladd was elected President. Mr. Chas. A. Baquie was elected Secretary. The following named gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Rev. James Newman, Col. Jas. Lewis, Hon. R. Blunt, Hon. E. D. Triplet and G. T. Ruby. Hon. J. Sella Martin having been designated as the orator of the evening, the chair announced that gentleman to the audience. In an address which for logical force, elegance of diction and beauty of pathos has not in our estimation been equalled in all the memorial services for the like occasion held throughout the country, Mr. Martin delivered his eulogy.

We very much regret that both our prescribed space and paucity of notes will not permit our giving our readers more than a bare synopsis of the same. Mr. Martin's fame as a speaker is known to the country; and while he is noted very justly for his eloquence, yet on this occasion he certainly surpassed even himself. It was as if the heart of the speaker itself discussed the virtues and excellences of the lamented and honored dead. Appropriately premising his eulogy with the early life and rearing of Gerritt Smith and the manner of his decease, Mr. Martin in delineating his character, his exuberant charity and broad philanthrophy, said; "It has been asked whether it were possible for a man of such lovable character, of such generous and noble deeds of unsolicited charity to have enemies, I answer, yes. Always the good have enemies. Always the very force of their ideas in repressing the wrong and maintaining the right made enemies. Gerritt Smith, gifted with Nature's best endowments, a great mind, large wealth, and a strong and earnest spirit, had naturally enemies. Those who hated purity of purpose, denied the goodness and justice of God, hated him. In 1848 the suffrage question for the colored citizen in New York was then, and for long years afterwards, prescribed by a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars. It was not then the man so much who voted as it was his property. Determined to engraft colored suffrage and citizenship undeniably on the polity and government of the State, Gerritt Smith, strong in his spirit of justice, gave land in twelve counties of the State of New York to colored men, parcelling it out so that each holder possessed the necessary two hundred and fifty dollars worth of real estate entitling him to vote; and thus six hundred voters were made. Preeminently practical in his philanthropy, his generous methods of self-help to the prostrate blacks made him *par excellence* their friend. Though the heir to great wealth and vast possessions, the early life of Mr. Smith made him conscious of all the advantages of self-help in the elevation of crushed and forlorn humanity; and acting upon the idea of developing that, he thus always contributed the more wisely and successfully. A colleague of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass and other great abolition leaders, Mr. Smith differed somewhat from them in the

METHODS OF CARRYING OUT HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Garrison's platform, strong, sharp and aggressive, declared the Federal Constitution a covenant with Death and a league with Hell; that that instrument recognizing human slavery it could not be otherwise considered. Mr. Smith on the contrary believed that laws except in their positive affirmation or negation, their command or denial, should be construed as favorable to human liberty; that whenever ambiguous the inference should be always thus deduced, and that, therefore, the 'three-fifths of all others" provision in the Constitution might and should be construed against slavery. It might and could apply to aliens. Slavery being then in nowise recognized it needed only the proper application of a just organic law to secure its abolition; it was foreign to the Constitution, to American free institutions, and only just judges and liberty loving legislators in the National Congress were needed to procure freedom. With this difference, confined only to the methods of their joint labors, worked Mr. Smith with his Abolition colleagues. With Mr. Garrison's opinions were Wendell Phillips, Fred'k Douglass and other noted leaders, while Mr. Smith retained a goodly number for his idea, the speaker included. All alike battled manfully, in season and out of season, always in earnest, untiringly and unceasingly against slavery. Alluding to Sam'l R. Ward, an educated and eloquent black man, noted in the early abolition days as a famous speaker, Mr. Martin said he was an instance of Mr. Smith's association and care. For years Mr. Ward had the pastorate of a church of cultured and educated people, wherein the preacher's was the only colored face in the entire congregation. Animadverting upon the great work then performed; the evil spirit of slavery, its cruelty and oppression; and contrasting it with the White League malignity, in its oppression of the colored citizen to-day, Mr. Martin said, in the language of the past when the black man was bound down in chains, "we say now as abolitionists, we say as colored children of reconstruction, as citizens of a common country, we ask no false sympathy or pity; all we want is for you to take your feet from off our necks." Gerritt Smith, grand in the purpose of his life, never gave false sympathy. He always strengthened the manly qualities in the development of self reliance. Instancing the many exhibitions of personal kindliness coming under the speaker's observation in Mr. Smith's character, his amiability and tenderness, delicate and strong as a woman's, Mr. Martin next discussed him

AS A REFORMER

Mr. Smith was never too busy, never too much engrossed in business or duties to fail to notice the humblest. He never passed anybody by. Like Cato in the Roman Senate who always ended his speeches with the assertion that Rome must die, Gerritt Smith in discussing slavery always took about with him an old black woman whose husband and children in slavery she had seen torn from her and sold; and to whom in the conclusion of his remarks he always alluded by saying; "I don't know what you think about slavery but here in this scarred and battered old woman, this much abused specimen of humanity is a living illustration of the monster." The speaker next spoke of the old pro-slavery days; some touching and some humorous incidents were detailed. In his experience of the abolition agitators an excellent story was told of Fred Douglass and his Quaker friend. Mr. Smith's underground railroad transactions. Run away slaves. His acts of innumerable personal kindnesses. His letter to Gen. Sickles on his acceptance of his wife after the killing of her paramour Keyes. What the public said; and a final disquisition on reconstruction and Mr. Smith's active interest therein. In conclusion, said Mr. Martin, let me not forget Gerritt Smith's

CONTRIBUTION TO LITERATURE.

He was a voluminous and able writer, particularly on all questions pertaining to the freedom and liberty of mankind. His liberal donation of $10,000 and more to Garibaldi and united Italy. His correspondence and aid to the struggling millions and their representatives everywhere whether in France with Lamartine, Laboulaye and others; in Spain with Castelar and his compeers, in England with Gladstone and Bright, or elsewhere; he was a man who dying became embalmed in the hearts of liberty loving advocates everywhere.

Now that he is dead his life of unselfish devotion, of earnest patriotism and heroic purpose is a lesson to us. A bark freighted with the best hopes of humanity has sailed into the harbor of mankind's congratulations, going down unto a glorious death."

The chair next introduced the Rev. Bishop John M. Brown of the A. M. E. Church. Very pleasantly and eloquently the Bishop gave the recital of his first acquaintance with Gerritt Smith. When in 1846 in company with Lewis Hayden, now of Boston and then a fugitive slave, he called on the philanthropist at his home in Peterboro. The Bishop was then fresh from school, with neither knowledge nor experience of the world. With Mr Hayden and Gerritt Smith he made an anti-slavery tour through portions of New York. He, the Bishop, observed Mr. Smith well. His life was a consecration of all his great gifts of mind and rich possessions to God and humanity. The God whom he worshiped knew no distinction between men. He had heard Mr. Smith read the Bible; and never was more reverence expressed or more profound regard evinced in its divine truths than on such occasions. Mr. Smith was all in all to his faith in God and good will to man. Those who derided him and his views lived to see the grandeur of his ideas and the purity and broad philanthropy of his life. Alluding to his liberality for education, to colleges and common schools; and with an eloquent tribute to the old abolition leaders, Garrison, Phillips and the imperishable Sumner, the speaker concluded.

He was succeeded by Mr. G. T. Ruby, who made a few appropriate eulogistic remarks, after which the meeting adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove Gerritt Smith from the earth;

"*Resolved*, That we, the colored people here assembled and members of the Athenæum Club, consecrate to the memory of Gerritt Smith our tenderest recollections; and for his services both, as a man and reformer, we pledge our enduring gratitude. Ripe in years and rich in fame, Gerrit Smith has left the world and made it conscious of the vacancy, over which our hearts ache to-night.

"The world knows him as great in all that makes a man, in purity of life, in eloquence of words and in power of character. So may the words from those he loved carry comfort to those of his household yet remaining with us."

The meeting then adjourned.

Washington.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1875.

As we look over the surface of nature, or rather that part of it which comes within the limit of vision vouchsafed to the residents of this city, the capital of the nation, one is reminded strangely of the sonnet which is undoubtedly familiar to many who will read these lines, telling of the time—

"When the wind blew
And the snow snew."

Far and near earth rests 'neath her carpet of white. For nearly a week we have enjoyed a season of hearty, uninterrupted winter weather. Sometimes cold, sometimes stormy, sometimes windy, sometimes exceedingly pleasant (overhead), but some of the time giving up its wintry characteristic. Naturalists and scientists have a theory that as the forests are cleared away and cities built up, the climate and seasons change. Perhaps this is so; but if it is, we have yet to experience it here. The coming of winter was delayed much after the usual period of time; but since its advent it has exhibited all of its wonted vigor and bluster. Such thick beautiful ice has not formed in the Potomac river in many years, and ice dealers are harvesting an abundant as well as elegant supply. Notwithstanding this outward chill and forbidding aspect of the weather and the so-called prevailing hard times, amusements without number and of an endless variety have tempted many dollars out of the pockets of the people here. By the way, speaking of that reminds me of how during the whole of last summer and fall the cry of hard times, want, suffering, etc, was continually rung in our ears and what awful distress there would be in the winter season. Well, winter has come, it is more than half gone by and I have not heard of such wholesale suffering as yet. Work is scarce—many are out of employment—those that do have work make but few hours and small pay, but somehow all seem to get along. I attribute much of this exemption from want, to, first of all, the fact that "hard times" exists to a great extent only in the imaginations of constitutional croakers and groaners, and much that is said about it being conveint excuses for men who do not wish to pay honorable obligations; and secondly, to the work of private societies formed in the different churches for the care of their own poor and destitute. Now much nobility after all there is in the oft depicted selfish humanity. How these words of Christ, "Whatsoever ye do unto the least of these little ones ye do unto me" must be heeded by far more than the cynic gives credit for! May the favor of the Almighty rest upon and prosper all these agencies for the relief of humanity. While engaged in amusements, charities, business and the other pursuits of life we turn our attention also to other matters. The distracted condition of national affairs is more carefully considered here than elsewhere. As in all places there is a difference of opinion. Some upholding the administration—others denouncing it. Those who believe that the war was not a failure—who are not prone to forget the toils, the sacrifices and the bloodshed by which the salvation of the Union was purchased—whose sympathies are not with treason and insurrection, strongly uphold the President in his efforts to crush out the incipient rebellion. On the other hand they whose sympathies are in fact, perhaps by accident and incidentally with those whose favorite pastime is making targets of republicans and colored men, are very profuse in their expressions about "constitutionality," "force of arms," "liberty," etc., just as we heard fourteen years ago. Well, come what may, law and order must be enforced. Union citizens are entitled to protection in the enjoyment of all rights guaranteed by the "constitution and the laws. Resolutions never have gone backward and it would be a sorry spectacle for the great American Republic to present to the world an example to the contrary and to realize that all that was fought for and gained by the four years strife of arms, drenching the land with blood and filling it with mourning, had come to naught.

When the news of the election of

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON,

as United States Senator from Tennessee, reached the Capitol, there was great excitement and much speculation and conjecture as to the course he would probably pursue. Andrew Johnson in the United States Senate! Oh! what a ripping open of old sores there will be; what a digging up of past issues and discussions. How he will ache to fire into others, as he was fired in by gone years! Perhaps he will come to the Senate weak and humbled, and with proper dignity and forgetfulness of the past, discharge the responsible duties of his position with credit to himself and with a view only to the good of the nation in its new trials. If so he will be a valuable addition to that body. But alas! I fear such a hope is a delusion and that we can only prepare ourselves for a boiling political cauldron, which will seeth and foam for six years, provided the distinguished gentleman does not go "over the range" in the meantime. The leopard cannot change his spots, neither can Mr. Johnson divest himself of that rigidness of vertebral which has characterized him in other years. And so the busy scenes of life come and go—ever shifting, changing, like the myriad combina-

tions of the mystical Kaleidoscope. Just now the pale beams of the moon are brightening up with silver hues the varied objects on which they fall—night has drawn her sable curtain down, and methinks it is time the whispered "*au revoir*" was uttered. *More anon.*

WARWICK.

State House Sketches.

HON. J. ROSS. STEWART,

of Tensas Parish in his public experience exemplifies some of the marvellous features of the great moral and political revolution resulting in the downfall of slavery and the upbuilding, in its stead, of freedom. A native of Louisiana or coming hither so young that he may justly be considered "to the manor born," his life has been chequered with the vicissitudes incidental to the influences of the "peculiar institution." Early in 1862, on the summons of Gen. Butler, he entered the army as Lieutenant in one of the regiments of the Louisiana Native Guards, afterwards known as the 73rd U. S. Infantry, and remained in service until mustered out at Selma Alabama. Thereafter he took an active part in reconstruction, notably assisting Senator Pinchback in a canvassing tour he made in that State *in 1865* in the Union interests. Not long after appointed by then Collector Kellogg to official place in the Custom House, he served for three years with acceptance and credit to the department and himself. The firm of Pinchback & Antoine Cotton Brokers, requiring a resident agent in Tensas Parish, in 1870 Mr. Stewart went thither; locating as a planter and afterwards teaching school. In the Fall of the same year he was appointed by Gov. Warmoth a member of the police jury, wherein he gave great satisfaction to the people and parish for his upright course. Elected a representative to the Legislature from the parish in 1872 by a large vote he served with so much satisfaction to his constituency that his reelection last year was by the largest majority ever had in the parish. As one of the defenders and advocates of our Republican State administration Mr. Stewart contributed with other gentlemen in their tour through the North, in giving the loyal public a just exposition of our affairs; he made many excellent speeches and performed good service. That year also, at Franklin, La., he made campaign speeches for the Republicans doing much good in disseminating truths in a section of the State where free speech had not heretofore been tolerated. Of marked influence and ability he very justly has much weight in the House, commanding the respect and esteem of all who come in contact with him. Saul-like, he towers above his colleagues, being six feet in hight, with dark olive complexion and bearded face bearing the impress of intellectuality and generous disposition. Capable and deserving he is one of the leaders of the House as he has long been of confidence and esteem in his parish; regarded by both political opponents and friends as a faithful servant and representative of the people.

HON. L. J. SOUER,

Representative of Avoyelles parish, was born in New York city in the year 1843. Reared and educated there he grew up to young manhood, and when the war for the Union came he was among the first to buckle on the armor and do battle for the country. He enlisted in the 13th New York Volunteers and served during the war. For some time he was on detached duty, reporting to Gen. Canby. He came to Louisiana in 1863; and after being mustered out of the army by the term of enlistment of his regiment having expired he went into the produce business here. Reconstruction coming on Mr. Souer, then in mercantile pursuits, as one of the earliest to identify himself with the Union Republican party, was induced to take an active part therein. In 1869 he went to Avoyelles parish. There engaging in journalism he edited and had proprietary interests in the Marksville *Register* and Avoyelles *Republican*. In 1870 he was elected to the House of the General Assembly, and in '72 and '74 he was reelected by large majorities. Very popular in his district, of great consideration and influence with its constituency, last year the nomination for Congress was tendered him, but he declined, preferring service home. A year since, in the last Legislature, Gen. Souer was the choice of a majority of the House for Speaker, but gave way to Col. Lowell at the request of prominent Republicans. Able, capable and energetic Gen. Souer possesses most happily the characteristics for success and continued confidence in public life. In person below medium size; scrupulously neat and exact in dress, without being foppish, he is yet the exemplar of address and good taste. Still unmarried, we believe, the General is naturally very much adored by the fair sex, and we doubt not, notwithstanding the acerbities of politics and political opponents, he retains preeminence with them.

HON. R. H. CHADBURN,

State Senator from the Sixth District composed of the parishes of St. John, St. Charles and Jefferson, with two districts in the parish of Orleans, was born in Boston, Mass., in the year 1836. His parents being wealthy young Chadburn was sent in due time to a boarding school near Boston where he did not remain more than a year, his adventurous and spoiled spirit prompting him to run away. Enlisting in the U. S. Navy, he went to sea in the Sloop of war Savannah whose Commander Capt. Jervis, being a friend of the father of the young adventurer, took charge of the wayward boy; had him appointed midshipman and under his control for four years during his naval service, when he resigned. While in the navy midshipman Chadburn took part in the naval engagement near Lone Island, about eighteen miles below Vera Cruz, Mexico, which resulted in the capture of the Spanish steamers Marques de Habana and General Miramon afterwards the Confederate cruisers McRay and Sampter. Spending several years in Mexico and Europe, and about two years in the West Indies; at the breaking out of the war having returned from abroad Mr. Chadburn joined the Mass., Coast Guards—organized in 1861 for the protection of the lines of coast throughout that State. In August of that year he joined the 30th Mass. Vols., and ordered South with his regiment, landed in New Orleans on the 1st day of May 1862. Assisting in the organization of the colored regiments known as Native Guards, Captain Chadburn accepted a commission in the 3rd, Regiment of that organization remaining in the same until the Spring of 1863 when he was detailed as Ass't Q. M. of Engineers on the Staff of Gen. Augur. In 1864 he resigned from the army and entering civil life, as a resident of St, Charles parish he was elected to the State Senate in 1873 and reelected last year. With the experience of travel; a knowledge of men and governments, combined with much natural ability Senator Chadburn has proved very efficient as a legislator, Not disposed to a surplusage of words he seldom indulges in Senatorial speeches, thinking shrewdly that the successful legislator is he rather who takes care to obtain the measures he seeks by parliamentary skill and knowledge of character, with ability to grasp the advantage than in forensic dispute. Stout and portly, with a face bronzed from exposure to the sun of the Indies, the winds of the billowy Atlantic, and the placid Pacific, and years of active army life, Senator Chadburn good naturedly asserts youth, vigor and experience in the service of his constituents.

HON. F. R. WRIGHT,

of Terrebonne parish, was born a slave in St. Charles parish on March 5, 1849. Learning to read when quite young he managed by stealth and the employment of all opportunities to acquire a fair knowledge of books by the close of the war. Reconstruction with its duties found him not of age, but a diligent student preparing his young mind to exercise that influence for his fellows he felt sure he should be eventually called to wield. In 1871 he was appointed by Gov. Warmoth recorder of the parish of St. Charles. Subsequently he moved to Terrebonne, engaging in business. Was for two years Deputy Sheriff, and in 1873 became Tax Collector for the parish; the functions of which offices he continued to perform until his election last year to the Legislature. Of active, diligent habits, and a careful worker, punctual and always attentive to his duties, Mr. Wright ably represents his important constituency. With laudable ambition we doubt not his future, as the immediate past, has in store additional, if not more important, honors and duties for the young representative.

HON. THOS. A CAGE,

State Senator from the 8th District comprising the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption was born in Terrebonne parish in 1845. A slave until the coming of freedom with Federal bayonets, young Cage went North in 1863 and there acquired the rudiments of an education. Returning again to the State, in the latter part of 1869 he went into planting in Terrebonne. In 1870 he was elected a Justice of the Peace at Houma; and a year later, so well did he perform his duties as magistrate, he received the appointment of Tax Collector for the parish which he held for two years. During his term he proved the most efficient official had in that office for the past twenty-five years. Of taxable property assessed during one year to something over $44,000—he collected $41,000, returning a delinquent list of a trifle more than $3,000, the closest collection ever had in the parish. In 1872 he was elected to the Senate. An untiring worker and faithful representative of his constituency, Senator Cage naturally possesses much influence in the Senate. Chairman of several important committees and fitted both by service and capacity for his various duties, he is deservedly popular in his district. In the exercise of his various public duties his integrity and probity of character being never doubted nor smirched by the least reproach.

HON. VINCENT DICKERSON,

Representative of St. James Parish was born in Markville Tenn., A. D. 1841. Reared in slavery his young life was passed in Tennessee where he remained until 1862 when in the latter part of that year, consequent on the coming hither of the Federal forces under Gen. Butler, he entered the army, enlisting in the 1st Mississippi colored Regiment. In service about four months he had the misfortune to be captured by Taylor's Confederate Cavalry and was sent to Texas where he was subjected to the most cruel bondage imprisoned at Houston and forced to hard tasks, until the end of the war. In 1866 he returned to Louisiana, where it should be mentioned he had lived for a short time prior to his army enlistment. Engaging in the sale of goods and merchandising in St. James he has been quite successful. Elected last Fall to the House by a large majority Mr. Dickerson in his new duties as a Legislator has already obtained commendable place; quietly and assiduously attending to the business of the session and guarding carefully every interest of his constituents, while he takes care to promote their welfare.

Harper's Monthly for March is unusually interesting. The Isle of Man with illustrations; Caricature in the Middle Ages; A Charming Woman; Remains of Lost Empires; the continuation of the charming serial "Rape of the Gamp;" Two Sonnets; Mont St. Michel; The First Century of the Republic.—(Fifth paper,) The Last Journals of David Livingstone; A Woman's Choice; De Witt Clinton as a Politician; Margass the outlaw of the Carpathians; Miss Thackeray's, Miss Angel; A Dream; Editors Easy Chair; Literary, Scientific and Historical Records, with the humorous Drawer constitute an exceedingly and highly instructive number.

STAUB.—Compromise or not, the wide-awake and ever active Staub, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal Street, is in demand. His papers and magazines from all parts of the country, and his possession of everything demanded by an appreciative public at modest rates, places him in the van of enterprising news dealers in our city. Give him a call.

"BETTER SUPPRESS IT."

[Communicated.]

A phillipic, rather more remarkable for the elegance of its diction than its logic, appeared in the *Times* (our *Times*) of the 22d inst., in which the recent importation of a large quantity of flesh colored "tights, white hosiery and something to keep it taut, together with a wilderness of flounces and furbelows, accompanied by somebody to wear them in bewildering evolutions, is severely criticized. We have not risen to the defense, or thrown out hat in the ring for a tilt against the wordy acumen of the leading leader in the *Times*, but simply to ask for a little more consistency in modern journalism.

In the same issue of that journal is a graphic account (one column in length) of a Sunday dog fight in our city between "Stout" and "Chicky." The details of that rencontre is set forth in glowing hyperboles; poor "Stout" was gnawed nigh into death. But what of that? The two or three hundred spectators were delighted (at least, the *Times* said it was a good show), and what if the audience did go forth from that brutal exhibition, and on Sunday too, ready for an exhibition of thus demoralized instincts on the first wayfarer who should look askance and plant a well directed blow between the eyes? Oh, that's no matter!! There must be nothing said against that; to judge by the humorous description of the *Times*, it was rather praiseworthy, and we ought to have dog fights every Sunday. Oh, out upon such inconsistency! If the *Times* raises its shibboleth against immoralities of all sorts, let it commence at some of the greatest and leave the lesser for *laniappe*. We have in our midst ten times greater immoralities than those poor girls set forth in their gilded finery on the stage at the Globe Theatre, and yet the *Times* raises no cry of warning. We admit that we are living in an age of what seems to be general demoralization all over our country. God only knows how our children and our children's children shall be preserved from its contaminating influences. The crusade must first be made not against the exhibition on the stage of any kind of performance, but against the causes which make such an exhibition paying and pro perous. Strike the root and not the branches, or the tree will flourish all the better for its repeated excoriations.

We do not commend the performance at the Globe Theatre, but we draw the mantle of that kind of charity over it, which said, "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." D. C.

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On Elections and Registration—Whitney, Crozier, Chadburn, Gla and Landry.

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HOUSE.

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Committee on Claims—J. Ross Stewart, of Tensas, chairman; Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Poindexter, of Assumption; Tripplet, of East Baton Rouge. Three vacancies.

Committee on Judiciary—C. W. Lowell of Jefferson, chairman; Pierson, of Natchitoches; Baker, of Bossier; Levisse, of Caddo; Dewees, of Red River. Two vacancies.

Committee on Ways and Means—C. W. Lowell, of Jefferson, chairman; Mathews, of Tensas; Carville, of Iberville; Thomas, of Bossier; Butler, of Ascension; Piles, of St. Mary. Three vacancies.

Committee on Militia—John De Lacey, of Rapides, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Souer, of Avoyelles; Demas, of St. John the Baptist; Hunsaker, of St. James; Ray, of East Feliciana. Three vacancies.

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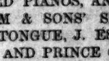

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THE SHAH'S STRONG BOX.—The strong box of the Shah of Persia consists of a small room 20x14 feet. Here, spread upon carpets, lie jewels valued at £7,000,000. Chief among them is the Kaianian crown, shaped like a flower pot, and topped by an uncut ruby as large as a hen's egg, and supposed to to have come from Siam. Near this are two lamb-skin caps adorned with splended aigrettes of diamonds, and before them lie trays of pearl, ruby, and emerald necklaces, and hundreds of rings. A Mr. Eastwick, who is reported to have been allowed to examine the collection, states that conspicuous among the gauntlets and belts covered with pearls and diamonds is the Kaianian belt, about a foot deep, weighing perhaps eighteen pounds, and one complete mass of pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. One or two scabbards of swords are said to be worth a quarter of a million each. There is also the finest turquois in the world, three or four inches long, and without a flaw; and an emerald as big as a walnut, covered with the names of kings who have possessed it.

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Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
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Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
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Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
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Jersey—Boys and Girls· Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Keller- Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
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Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religions.
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St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
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Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
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Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Danphine and Royal.
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Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
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City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
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Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delory.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
*146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 15, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 1, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anthony and Elysian Fields
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., N. O. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen's near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine sts

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